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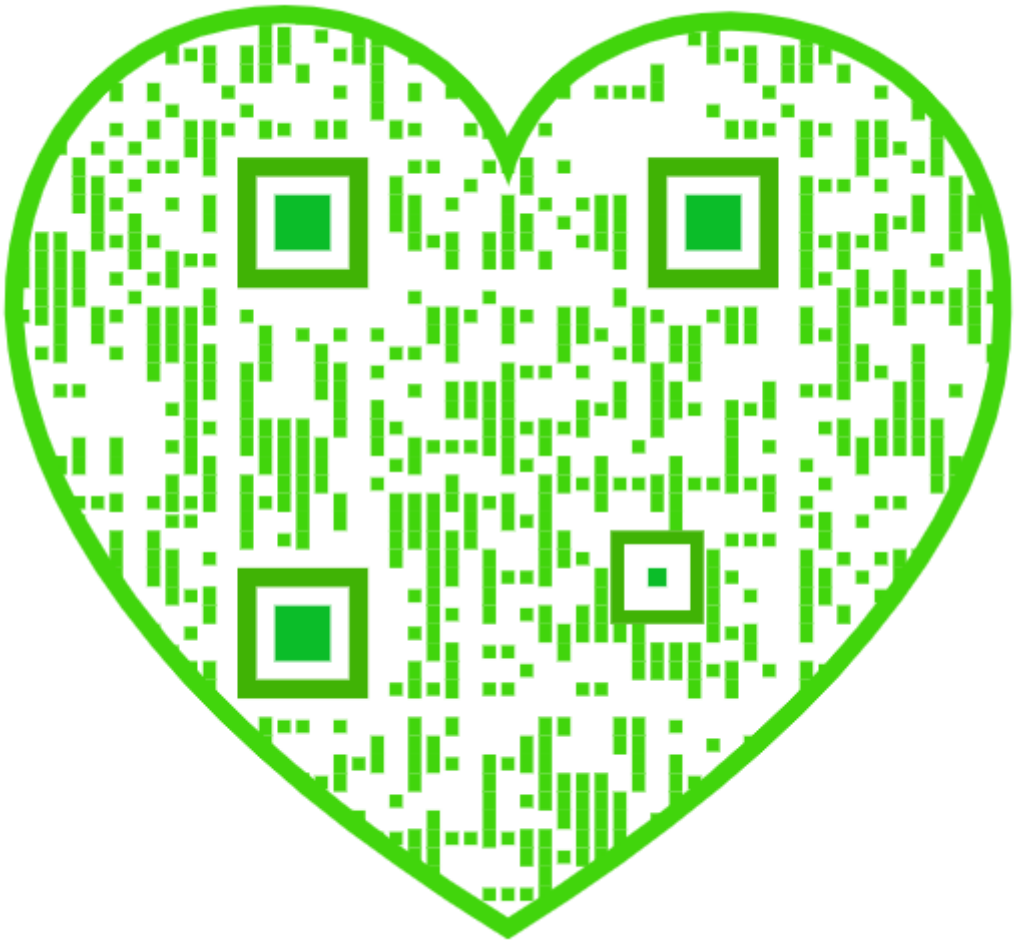

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PHONETIC WORD PAINTING

A METHOD OF REPRESENTING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
BY AN ALPHABET EQUALLY WELL ADAPTED
TO PRINTING AND TO WRITING.

IN THREE STYLES:

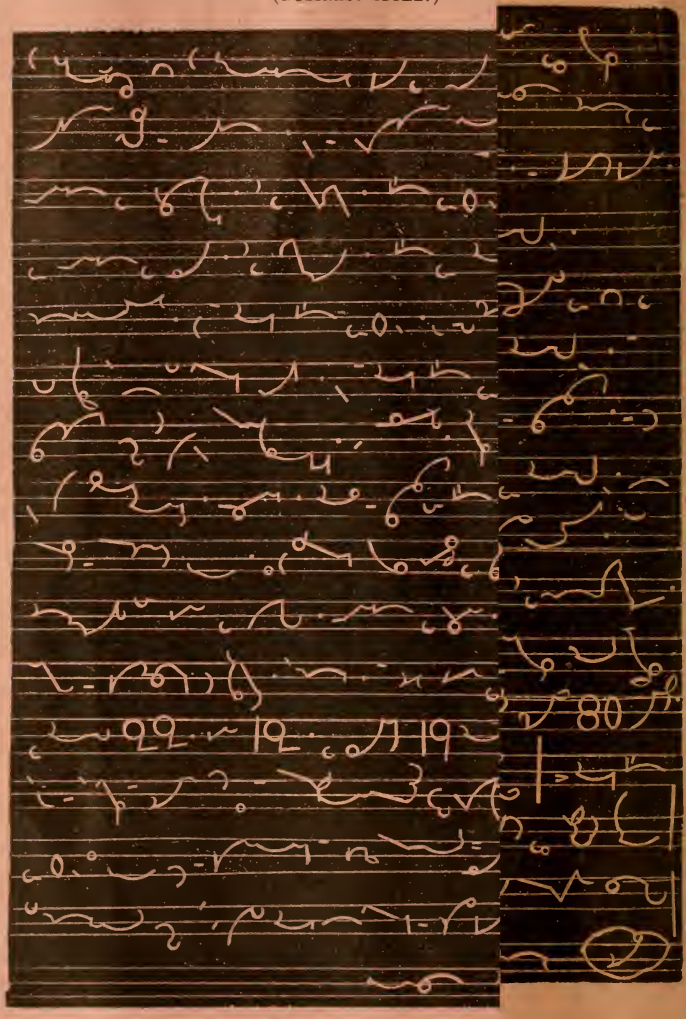
FULL HAND, BUSINESS AND REPORTING;
SIMPLE, SCIENTIFIC, LEGIBLE, BRIEF;
THEORETICALLY TRUE, PRACTICALLY USEFUL.

By CHARLES C. CHASE,
WASHINGTON, ALAMEDA CO., CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
A. L. BANCROFT & COMPANY, PRINTERS,
721 MARKET STREET.
1880.

WARRANTY DEED.

(BUSINESS STYLE.)



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PREFACE.

An earnest desire to see introduced into general use a system of Phonetic short-hand writing adapted to use in ordinary business transactions and correspondence, has led the author to the production of a radically new system of representing the English language in writing and printing.

In 1853 the author heard a story told with vowels only, which was easily understood. The question then occurred to him—do not the VOWELS, and not the "consonants, *constitute the body of speech?*"

The solution of this question is the object of this little work.

Word Painting has the following advantages over any system known to the author.

1st. It is simpler, requiring few rules and having no exceptions.

2d. It makes a more comprehensive and systematic use of stenographic material.

3d. The same letters may be used in both printing and writing.

4th. Thirty-nine forms of letters may be printed with seventeen forms of type.

5th. The printing style may be written with pen or pencil, with at least twice the brevity of common writing, and learned in one-fourth the time, its simple characters and Phonetic spelling being both much more easily learned than the complex letters and still more complex spelling of common writing. In this way any child that is old enough to learn to read anything, may learn to read and write at the

same time, the learning of each art being a great help in the acquisition of the other.

6th. By simply uniting the letters of each word in accordance with a simple rule, a full hand style is formed four times as brief as common writing, in which the writer may critically indicate every sound of every word.

7th. By using a few syllabic and word-signs a business style is formed briefer than the business or corresponding style of Phonography, in which every word of a deed, mortgage, bond, note or other business paper may be written with as much certainty and accuracy as in common print.

8th. By the use of a few more word signs and the VOWEL *skeleton*, instead of the consonant outline, a reporting style is formed, all the rules and principles of which may be learned in a few hours' study, which is more easily written, briefer and more legible than any system in use.

9th. Each style is as distinct from the others as the steps of a stone stairway, and yet each is a complete stepping-stone to or from the succeeding or preceding style. All may be learned in connection, or each by itself.

10th. The use of this system will soon make the character and use of the vowels as certain as that of the consonants.

Honest, intelligent criticism is courted as a means of improvement.

The author thankfully acknowledges his indebtedness to the writings of the Pitmans, Longley, Ellis, Andrews, Graham, Lathrop, Dawson, Webster, Kellogg, Duployé, Whitney, March, Vickroy and many other writers on Phonography and Phonetic reform, whose labors in Phonetic science have made his system a possibility.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Spoken English consists of thirty-five elementary sounds—thirteen vowels and twenty-two consonants. The consonants are light or heavy. R, l, m, n, ng, v, th in this, z, zh, in azure, b, d and g are heavy; f, th in think, s, sh in shall, w, y and h are light. The heavy sounds may be either whispered or spoken; the light are always whispered. Fourteen occur in pairs, one of which is light and the other heavy; the pair being produced with the organs of speech, in the same position, the light by a sharp or aspirated breath, and the heavy by a soft breathing. The pairs of sounds are v, f; th in this, and th in think; z, s; zh, sh; b, p; d, t; g, k.

2. Vowels also occur in pairs, the long and the short, each pair being of the same quality and produced by organs in the same position, differing only in length.

3. Long vowels occur in emphatic or accented syllables terminated by a vowel or heavy consonant; in all other connections or situations vowels are short.

4. All vowels may be uttered singly as long as the breath can be expelled, but in speech they conform to the foregoing rule.

5. In the following table of words these sounds are indicated by the letters in italics. The student should pronounce each word slowly several times, then drop all but the sound represented by the italic letters, and he will then have the true sound:

VOWELS.

*ee*l	*ea*t	ps*a*lm	*a*sk	f*u*ll	f*oo*t
*a*le	*a*te	h*o*d	h*o*t	c*u*ll	c*u*t
*i*ll	*i*t	*a*ll	*ou*ght	c*u*r	c*u*'t
*e*ll	n*e*t	c*oa*l	c*oa*t		
*ai*r	*a*t	t*oo*l	t*oo*t		

CONSONANTS

*r*ay	*v*eal	*f*eat	*b*e	*p*ea	*w*ay
*l*ay	*th*is	*th*ink	*d*ay	*t*ea	*y*ea
*n*ay	*z*eal	*s*eal			
*m*ay	a*z*ure	*sh*all	*g*ay	*k*ey	*h*ay
si*ng*					

6. Emphasis increases the length of long vowels and the force of short ones, and transforms the vowel of a syllable terminated by a vowel or heavy consonant from a short to a long one.

7. VOWELS constitute the more *important part of speech*. By THEIR AID ALONE we are able to determine the words of a speaker. The vowels are the more prominent lines of the picture, while the consonants are the more delicate finish.

8. These sounds are produced by the passage of the breath through tubes formed by the throat and mouth, or throat and nose, variously modified by the vocal cords, teeth, tongue and lips.

9. The action of the vocal cords is not very apparent, but that of the teeth, tongue and lips may be easily determined by the use of a glass and the forefinger.

10. Beginning with the sound of e in eel or eat, the teeth and lips are slightly separated, the tongue thrust forward to the lower teeth, and the breath, after being modified by the vocal cords, is expelled through the mouth. Passing through the list of sounds as given in the preceding table, from ē to the sound of a in all or aught, at each succeeding sound the teeth are slightly opened from the preceding position and the tongue slightly drawn back and

the breath expelled as before. From the sound of a in all to the sound of oo in tool and toot, at each succeeding sound the tongue is slightly raised, the lips thrust forward and the aperture between them rounded. For u and oo in full and foot, the lips are relaxed, the aperture between them flattened and the tongue lowered and thrust forward. For u in cull and cut the tongue is slightly drawn back. For u in cur the tongue is slightly raised and its end drawn back so as to flatten it on the end.

11. Proceeding to the most nearly related consonant sound, r in ray, thrust forward the end of the tongue from its position for u in cur, turning it upward. For l thrust the tongue forward to the upper teeth. For n withdraw the tongue slightly, expelling the breath through the nose. For m close the lips firmly and expel the breath through the nose. For ng open the teeth and lips, raise the body of the tongue to the palate and expel the breath through the nose. All the preceding sounds are produced by a soft breathing. For f and v place the upper teeth on the lower lip and expel the breath softly for v, and sharply, or with an aspiration, for f. For th place the end of the tongue against the upper teeth and expel the breath softly for the heavy sound, and sharply for the light one. For z and s withdraw the end of the tongue behind the gums and expel the breath softly for z and sharply for s. For zh and sh withdraw the tongue slightly, and expel the breath softly for zh and sharply for sh. For b and p place the lips in the same position as for m, forcing the lips open as the breath is expelled, softly for b, and sharply for p, through the mouth. For d and t open the lips and place the tongue just back of the position for l, and expel the breath softly for d, and sharply for t. For g and k the body of the tongue is raised to the palate and the breath expelled, softly for g, and sharply for k. For w place the organs in position midway between that for u in full, and that for oo in tool, and then pronounce the following vowel; the first

sound uttered will be the sound of w. In like manner, for y, place the organs in a position midway between the positions for e in eel and i in ill, and then pronounce the following vowel; the first sound uttered will be y. H is a sharp or aspirated sound, produced by suddenly raising the diaphragm and expelling the breath through the open organs.

12. To represent these sounds and their combinations, in words, to the eye, is the province of writing. There are two methods of doing this, the Ideographic or word-sign method, in which each *word* is represented by a distinct and independent sign, and the Phonetic or sound-sign method, in which each *sound* is represented by a distinct and invariable sign. In the word-sign method language can be represented more briefly than in the Phonetic, but it is much harder to learn and remember. It is possible by this method to represent five hundred words by one movement of the pen, each, and one hundred thousand more by two movements each, giving to each word a distinct sign.

13. The system now in general use is theoretically Phonetic, but practically Ideographic, each letter representing from two to nine different sounds, and each sound being represented by from two to twenty different letters and combinations of letters, and that without law or order, rendering it utterly impossible to spell a single word in the language, from its pronunciation, or to pronounce a single word from its spelling with any degree of certainty. Neither does it possess the virtue of brevity, as each word, on an average, requires from fifteen to fifty movements of the pen in its formation.

14. The Stenographies now and heretofore in use, though very much briefer, are quite as hard to learn and remember.

15. Word-Painting so combines both methods as to be easily learned and remembered, easily written, and very brief and legible.

In the following alphabet the letters are so arranged as to show their relations to each other, their similarities and dissimilarities.

16. The VOWELS being the more PROMINENT SOUNDS of spoken language, are given the more PROMINENT SIGNS in written language, having twice the length of the heavy consonants and four times the length of the light consonants. M and n, being the lightest of the heavy consonants, to make room for ng and oy, are also given the shorter signs.

17. The character of vowels as to being short or long being determined by a simple rule, it is deemed unnecessary to give different signs to distinguish them.

18. The diphthongs, i, ow in cow, oy in boy, and iew in view, on account of the difficulty of their Phonetic analysis, and to secure somewhat greater brevity, are given simple signs. For similar reasons, j in James, ch in church, kw in quick and hw in what, are given signs compounded of the signs which represent their elements in the alphabet of simple sounds. The medial length signs of the heavy consonants and compound vowels may be distinguished by shading or thickening as well as by length, from the shorter light consonants and the longer simple vowels. This will make the writing somewhat more legible to the beginner, but will become unnecessary as he becomes more familiar with word forms and more expert in giving the relative length of his signs in writing.

19. The beginner should use triple-ruled paper till he becomes quite familiar with the relative length of signs, after which he may use single-ruled paper, or even paper without ruling at all, after he has become *quite* familiar with all the signs.

DEFINITIONS.

20. **Alphabet.** A collection of letters used to represent the sounds of a language.

Simple sounds. Sounds produced by a single impulse of the voice.

Compound sounds. Sounds requiring more than one impulse of the voice.

Vowel. An unobstructed sound that may constitute a syllable.

Consonant. A sound that cannot by itself constitute a syllable; usually obstructed.

Continuants. Sounds, the pronunciation of which may be continued as long as the breath can be expelled.

Abrupts. Sounds that are cut short in the pronunciation.

Lingo dental. A sound shaped by the tongue and teeth.

Labial. A sound shaped by the lips.

Medial. Between the other two classes.

Liquids. Sounds that readily coalesce or unite with other sounds.

Nasals. Sounds shaped in the nose.

Position. The relation of the direction of a line drawn from one end of a sign to the other, to the line of writing.

21. The position of the letters of this alphabet are either perpendicular, horizontal, or at an angle of forty-five, sixty-seven or twenty-three degrees.

22. The alphabet should be so thoroughly learned in place, that each sign will be instantly associated with its place. It should also be learned in the following order. The sounds and names of vowels are indicated by the italic leters of the Key-words. The Key-word gives the name of the consonants, and the italicized letters their sounds:

eel *ill* *ale* *ell* *air* *balm* *was* *all* *coal*

tool *full* *cull* *cur* *ahr* *el* *en* *em* *ing* *vee* *ef*

thee *eth* *zee* *ess* *zhee* *esh* *bee* *pea* *dee* *tea* *gay*

kay *way* *yea* *hay* *I* *how* *boy* *view* *jay* *chay*

23. The following diagrams show the sources from which the alphabet is derived:*

PRINTING STYLE OF WORD PAINTING.

25. For this style set the type as in common print.

26. Use the letters that represent the *sounds* of words, not their *common spelling*.

* See alphabet on page 31.

GENERAL RULES.

27. Punctuate as in common print; or, write one small dot for a comma, two for a semicolon, thus, .., and two thus, : for a colon. A straight line twice the length of a vowel may be written for a period, thus | , and for a dash, thus —; {} may be used for parenthesis. Accent may be indicated by thickening the accented vowels, and emphasis by thickening all the signs of the word, as—I said *the* dog, not *a* dog. The *dog*,

not the *cat*. Letters may be capitalized

thus: ..John ..Smith, Peter Barnes, Will. Shum.

28. Let each sign be formed with accuracy, so that a correct habit may be formed at the beginning.

Legibility depends in a great measure on the accuracy with which the work is done.

It is not worth while to write that which cannot be read. Speed will come from practice and the brevity and simplicity of the system written, and not from careless writing.

FULLHAND STYLE OF WORD PAINTING.

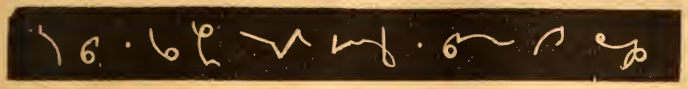
EXPEDIENT.

29. Uniting the letters of each word to save lifting the pen between letters.

30. Commence writing with the first letter of the word and

write so that the body of the word shall run from left

to right, or from above downward, writing each letter



in any direction, forward, backward, upward

or downward, that will give the most easily

written and most legible forms, and keep the word

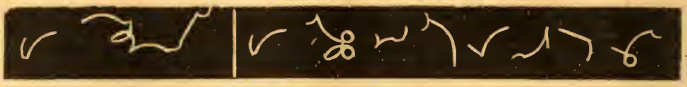
most nearly on the line of writing, giving

the letters the position they occupy in the alphabet,

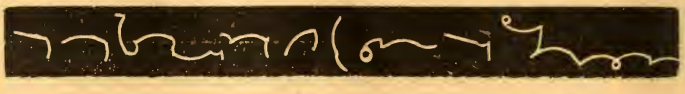
with very slight variations, to secure better joinings,

or more legible forms. The length of signs counts from

the intersections. The shorter signs should be made as brief



as is consistent with ease of writing and legibility.



HOLDING THE PEN.

31. Take the pen between the forefingers of the right hand, holding the nib nearly parallel with the line of writing. Let the lower fingers rest on the paper or table, carrying the arm and wrist nearly or quite free from them; doing the work with the arm, rather than with the fingers. With the pen in this position, letters may be written either up or down, with nearly equal facility.

32. Rarely a word, if written continuously, may extend too far below or above the line. Such words may be divided and the parts written very closely together.

PRINCIPLES OF BREVITY.

33. Shorter signs are more quickly written than longer ones, if not so short as to require too much care in their formation.

For brevity, forms, movements and joinings are to be preferred in the following order, each taking preference in the order given:

Forms. Straight lines, quarter circles, half circles, circles, three-quarter circles.

Joinings. Without angles, acute angles, right angles, obtuse angles.

Movements. Forward, downward, upward, backward.

BUSINESS STYLE OF WORD-PAINTING.

34. This style of Word-Painting differs from the preceding styles in having lists of syllabic and word signs.

EXPEDIENTS.

35. The use of syllabic signs, by which the forms of words are very greatly abbreviated.

36. The use of eight arbitrary signs to represent *eight little words that occur with such frequency* as to constitute about one-tenth of all English composition.

37. The use of suggestive word signs to represent some of the more frequently occurring words of the language.

38. Place by which the available number of simple word signs is quadrupled.

39. The staff by which place is made available.

40. Phraseography, which saves lifting the pen between words.

DEFINITIONS.

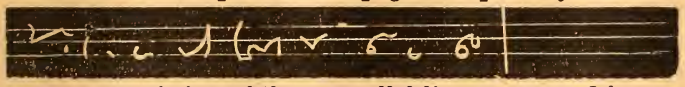
41. **Syllabic sign.** A sign used to represent a syllable.

Sign syllable. A syllable that may be represented by a Syllabic sign.

Word sign. A sign used to represent a word.

Sign word. A word that may be represented by a Word sign.

Staff. That part of the page occupied by a line of



writing, consisting of three parallel lines separated by two spaces, each one twelfth of an inch in width.

Place. The staff is divided into four places, to correspond with place in the alphabet.

Phraseogram. Words constituting a phrase joined together.

SYLLABIC SIGNS.

The signs in the following table are used to represent the sounds indicated by the letters in italics in the key word, and they may be so used whether they constitute a complete syllable or not:

Vell*um*, c*ement*, *in*stead, *there*in, *the*ory, tax*es*, Ind*us*,

pass*ive*, fit*ful*, eli*sian*, na*tion*, *wa*hoo, *wa*ttle, *you*thful, *yew*-tree,

*ear*nest, *ul*tra, sto*ry*, low*ly*, *id*le, *ou*ter, *oi*ly, ref*u*gee.

The alphabetic sign, *uh*, being always followed by r, in English, is used as a syllabic sign for that combination without loss of legibility. I, ow, oy and iew properly belong to this list, rather than to the alphabetic signs. These signs are joined in words the same as alphabetic signs. (See paragraph 30.)

SYLLABIC HOOK SIGN.

44. A small hook at the beginning of a sign, on either side of a straight sign and on the concave side of a curved

sign, indicates con; as in confab, condense; slightly elongated, it may indicate com; as in commence, commode, commit.

45. A small hook at the end of a sign indicates ed; as in started; somewhat elongated, it indicates ing; as starting. Contain, condense, commence, conduct, commode, started, starting, invited, inviting.

It may be written on either side of straight signs, and on the concave side of convex signs.

46. There are certain obscure sounds occurring before m, n, r and l, about which authorities differ, which may, with accompanying consonants, be represented by a syllabic sign, with some gain in brevity, legibility, and in conformity to common usage, in both public and private speech.

PREFIX AND AFFIX DOT SIGNS.

47. A dot at the beginning of a sign indicates pre; as in precede, predict. On the convex side of a curved sign, on the left of perpendicular and the lower side of sloping and horizontal straight signs, it indicates prō; as profane, propose, protect. The side of the sign on which it occurs is called the prō dot side of the sign.

48. A dot on the side of the sign opposite the pro dot indicates prŏ; as profit, product, promise; and the side of the sign on which it occurs is called the prŏ dot side of the sign. Precede, predict; profane, propose, protest; profit, product, promise.

A dot at the end of a sign, on the prō dot side, in-

dicates *arity*; as in vulgarity, singularity, popularity. On the prŏ dot side it indicates *ality*; as in reality, individuality, totality.

Vulgarity, singularity, popularity, reality, individuality, totality.

PREFIX AND AFFIX DASH SIGNS.

49. A dash may be written before a sign beginning a word, for counter; as countersign, countermand. On the prō dot side of a sign it indicates *col;* as in collision, collide, column. On the prŏ dot side of a sign it indicates *par*; as in party, particular.

Countersign, countermand, collision, collide, column, party, particular.

PREFIX AND AFFIX CIRCLE SIGNS.

50. A large circle on the prō dot side of a sign, at either end of the sign, indicates *fore*; as in foreclose, foretaste, therefore, wherefore. At the beginning of a sign on the prŏ dot side, it indicates *super* or *supra*; as in superabound supra-naturalist. At the end of a sign it indicates *ology* or *alogy*; as analogy, theology.

Foreclose, foretaste, therefore, wherefore, superabound, supranaturalist, analogy.

51. ARBITRARY WORD SIGNS.

It, in, to, the, not, a or an, of, and.

52. These signs may be united in phrases, as given below:

It in, it to, it the, it not, it a or it an, it of, it and, in it, into,

in the, in a or in an, to it, to the, to a or to an, not it, not in, not to, not the,

of it, of the, of a or of an, and it, and in, and to, and the, and a or and an, and of.

SUGGESTIVE WORD-SIGNS.

53. A vowel word-sign should be written on the staff in the place occupied in the alphabet by a principal consonant of its sign-word.

54. A consonant word-sign should occupy on the staff the place occupied in the alphabet by the vowel, or the first primarily accented vowel, if it has one, in its sign-word.

55. A first place word-sign should have its perpendicular center on the upper line of the staff. A second place word-sign should have its perpendicular center in the middle of the upper space.

56. A third place word-sign should have its perpendicular center in the middle of the lower space.

57. A fourth place word-sign should have its perpendicular center on the lower line of the staff.

---

58. MATERIAL FOR WORD-SIGNS, WITH NAME OF EACH SIGN.

ē	i	ā	ĕ	ai	ah	ŏ	an
ēē	ii	āā	ĕĕ	ai ai	ah ah	ŏŏ	au au

ō	ōō	ŏŏ	ŭ	ul	el	en	in
ōō	ōō ōō	ŏŏ ŏŏ	ŭŭ	uh uh	are	un	ing

oy	vee	the	zee	zhee	be	ga	iew	I
em	ef	eth	ess	esh	pea	ka	way	yea
um	ive	there	ez	zhun	dea	ow	wau	yoo
ment	ful	thea	us	shun	tea	hay	woh	yiew

LIST OF SUGGESTIVE WORD-SIGNS.

VOWEL WORD-SIGNS.

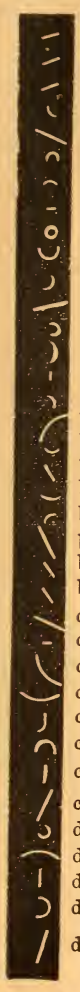
1st Place.	2d Place.	3d Place.	4th Place.
be	these	hear	frequent
if	did	his	him
may	they	great	take
ever	self	sent	whether
am	can	than	had
my	might	are	why
from	object	proper	what
often	thought	or	cause
both	though	those	hope
whom	too	whose	who
would	put		should
much	done	other	country
world	third	first	perfect

CONSONANT WORD-SIGNS.

remember	member	more	our
will	well	told	all
been	then	no	on
prevent	any	one	nor
in	senate	unto	now
me	men	man	amount
miss	made	some	come
mister	make	among	
being		language	long
even	very	have	govern
give	never	over	ourselves
few	formation	after	for
full	favor	fact	of

this	them	that	thy
either		there	thou
think		thank	
	truth		
is	president	as	proposition
use	resolution	does	
see	yes	so	saw
use	several	us	ask
leisure	measure		occasion
	pleasure		
she	appropriation	shall	short
sure	declaration		
before	subject	but	by
to	place	up	part
could	do	heard	down
it	tell	at	not
good	gave	go	God
the	came	and	call
we	way	away	was
with	went	where	warrant
which		were	
year	you		beyond
usual			
ye	yet		
he	when	has	how
precise	time	I	while
about	out	a or an	account
	join		
view	duty	presume	
	general	judge	
		church	
four		therefore	heretofore

WORD SIGNS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THE ROMANIC ALPHABET.



a or an 3
about 1
ac'ct 4
after 3
am 1
among 3
amount 4
and 3
all 4
any 2
appropriation 2
are 3
ask 4
as 3
at 3
away 3
be 1
been 1
before 1
being 1
beyond 4
both 1
but 3
buy 4
can 2
came 2
cause 4
cent 3
church 3
come 4
could 1
country 4
declaration 2
did 2
do 2
does 2
done 2

down 4
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either 1
even 1
very 2
few 1
first 3
for 4
formation 2
from 1
frequent 4
full 1
gave 2
give 1
general 2
go 3
God 4
good 1
great 3
grate 3
govern 4
had 4
have 3
has 3
he 1
hear 3
fact 3
him 4
his 3
hope 4
how 4
I 3
in 1
is 1
it 1
if 1
judge 3

join 2
know 3
language 3
leisure 1
long 4
made 2
man 3
make 2
may 1
me 1
measure 2
member 2
men 2
might 2
miss 1
mister 1
mite 2
more 3
much 1
my 1
never 2
no 3
nor 4
not 4
now 4
occasion 4
object 2
of 4
often 1
on 4
one 3
or 3
other 3
our 4.
out 2
over 3
part 4
perfect 4

place 2
pleasure 2
precise 1
give
proper 3
proposition 4
president 2
presume 3
put 2
remember 1
resolution 2
saw 4
see 1
self 2
senate 2
sent 3
several 2
sew 3
sum 3
shall 3
she 1
should 4
short 4
so 3
subject 2
sure 1
take 4
tell 2
than 3
thank 3
that 3
the 1
their 3
them 2
then 2
there 3
these 2
they 2
think 1

third 2
this 1
though 2
thought 2
those 3
thy 4
time 2
to 1
too 2
told 3
two 2
up 3
us 3
use n 1
use v 1
usual 1
very 2
view 1
warrant 4
was 4
way 2
we 1
went 2
well 2
weigh 2
were 3
what 4
when 2
where 3
whether 4
while 4
which 1
who 4
whom 1

whose 3
why 4
will 1
with 1
won 3
world 1
would 1
year 1
yes 1
yet 2
you 2
signs
omitted
by 4
heard 3
ourselves 4
here 3
some 3
sow 3
usual 1
four
therefore
heretofore
truth
made

60. In the preceding list, in which the words are arranged in the order of the Roman alphabet, the figure following each word indicates the place its sign should occupy on the staff.

62. Two or more word-signs of the same place may be united in a phrase when the combination will not form another word, for which it may be mistaken.

63. Two or more words having the same sounds may be represented by the same signs.

64. Derivative word-signs may be formed from primitive word-signs, in accordance with the following rules, when the combination so formed will not make another word for which they may be mistaken. When past time is indicated by a regular verb without increasing the number of syllables, add a dee or a tea to the primitive; as in cause, caused; hope, hoped; object, objected; grate, grated. If the number of syllables is increased, add the *ed*-hook to the last sign of the primitive; as in object, objected; grate, grated.

65. To form the possessive case or a regular plural, add ess, zee, or ez to the primitive; as in object, objects; other, others; language, languages.

66. Word-signs may be united to represent a word formed of the words represented by the signs united; as himself, grateful.

Caused, hoped, objected, grated; objects; others; languages, churches; himself, grateful.

69. A word-sign may take ess or zee to indicate the third person singular.

70. This list of word-signs may seem formidable to beginners, but its signs are not nearly so numerous as the abbreviations of common writing, while on account of the much greater frequency of their occurrence, they are much more easily remembered, and have at least ten times greater abbreviating power. In ten thousand words of English composition, the word *the* occurs about seven hun-

dred times, while the words doctor of divinity or doctor of law would not occur more than one or two times. Thus the use of a sign for *the* saves seven hundred movements of the pen, while the use of a sign for either of the others would not save more than ten or fifteen. If the writer does not choose to use the word-signs, there can be no impropriety in writing each word in full, and his correspondent *should* have no difficulty in reading it. The reader can always refer to his word-sign list for the meaning of an unknown sign as he would to a dictionary for any other word.

71. These signs are so arranged with reference to use and meaning, that should the proper difference in place not be made between a first and second place sign, or between a third and fourth place sign, the experienced writer will have no difficulty in reading them.

EASY REPORTING STYLE OF WORD PAINTING.

72. This style differs from the preceding styles in the use of vowel and syllabic skeletons and compound consonant word-signs.

EXPEDIENTS.

73 The use of vowel and syllabic skeletons and of compound consonant word-signs.

74. As the VOWELS constitute the more PROMINENT SOUNDS of spoken language, so the VOWEL SIGNS constitute the more SUGGESTIVE SIGNS of written language. Hence, their use in the vowel skeleton very greatly increases the legibility of writing, and as they are only half as numerous as consonants, it also very materially increases the brevity of writing; and as syllabic signs combine the vovel and consonant in one sign, the use of the syllabic skeleton still more increases both brevity and legibility.

75. These two expedients, in these respects, are more than equal to all other stenographic expedients combined.

DEFINITIONS.

Vowel skeleton. A word-form composed of vowels only.

Syllabic skeleton. A word-form composed of syllabic signs only.

Vowel and syllabic skeleton. A word-form composed of vowel and syllabic signs.

Compound consonant word-sign. A word-sign composed of two or more consonant signs.

Word-form. Any sign or combination of signs used to represent a word.

79. Write all monosyllables in full. All words not represented by word-signs may be written in accordance with the following rules:

Represent all derivative words by word-forms composed of the word-form of the primitive word and the vowel or syllabic sign, or signs of the added syllable or syllables of the derivative word.

Horses, trotter, fitful, daylight, homeless, beautiful, lover.

80. Represent all other words by their vowel and syllabic signs joined as other signs. (See paragraph 30.)

Write all skeletons in the place occupied in the alphabet by the first consonant, or first after an

initial prefix sign of the word represented.

81. A vowel occurring twice in succession in a skeleton, may be written double length; as in repeat, analyze, spirit, writing the first half in its proper place, the same as if not repeated.

Repeat, analyze, spirit, apropos, analysis, boohoo.

Words not sufficiently distinguished by the skeletons authorized by the preceding rules may be so distinguished by the use of one or more consonant signs; as dejection, ejection, election, reseat, recede.

Ejection, dejection, election, repeat, reseat, recede.

A phraseogram, consisting of a grammatical phrase or of other words frequently occurring in connection, may be formed by uniting the signs representing the words, writing the first in its proper place.

When the use of a syllabic sign will increase the legibility of writing, without

diminishing its brevity, it should be used; as in inebriate, inculcate.

85. Past time, the possessive case and plural number are added to skeletons as to word signs. (See paragraphs 64, 65.)

86. All the contractions of the preceding styles are used in this style.

87. Skeletons may be filled out thus:

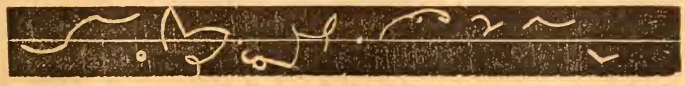
Inebriate, inculcate, abbreviate, alone, sustain.

VERBATIM OR PROFESSIONAL STYLE OF REPORTING.

The professional reporter should have a thorough knowledge of the English language; of its grammatical construction; the meaning, use and relations of words, and their phonetic analysis; a special knowledge of the subject to be reported; and a very extensive fund of general information.

89. This style differs from the preceding style in having an extended list of word-signs, and in having all words of more than two letters, not represented by a word-sign, written with vowel and syllabic skeletons.

90. Represent all monosyllables of more than two letters beginning with a vowel, by a



skeleton composed of the vowel and first consonant written in the place of the second consonant.

91. Represent monosyllables, ending with a vowel, by the vowel and first preceding consonant,

written in the place its first consonant occupies in the alphabet.

92. Represent all other monosyllables by their vowels and first succeeding consonant, written in the place of their first consonant.

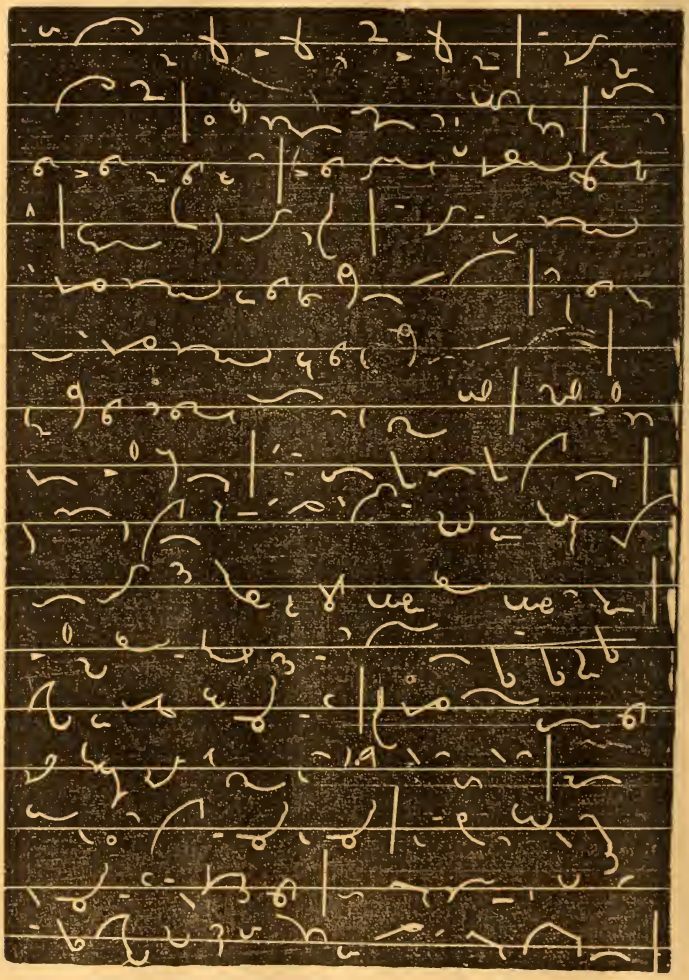
Other words are written as in the preceding style. (See paragraphs 79 to 87.)

ALPHABET OF WORD-PAINTING.

	SIMPLE SOUNDS – CONTINUANTS. Vowels.			SIMPLE SOUNDS – CONTINUANTS. Consonants.				ABRUPTS.		COMPOUND SOUNDS. Vowels.	COMPOUND SOUNDS. Consonants.	
	Lingo dentals......	Medials....	Labials....	Liquids ...	Nasal hums	Buzzes	Hisses.....	Buzzes.....	Whispers...			
First place...	*eel* eat, *ill* it		*full* foot		*em*	*vee*	*ef*	*bee*	*pea*, *way*	*view*		Front mouth.
Second place.	*ale* ate, *ell* net		*tool* toot	*el*	*en*	*thee*	*eth*	*dee*	*tea*, *yea*		*jay*, *Chay*	Front middle mouth.
Third place..	*air* at	*cull* cut, *cur* cu't	*coal* coat	*are*	*sing*	*zee*	*es*					Back middle mouth.
Fourth place.	*balm* ask	*was* not	*all* aught			*zhee*	*esh*	*gay*	*kay*, *hay*	I, *how*, *boy*	*kwa*, *hwa*	Back mouth.

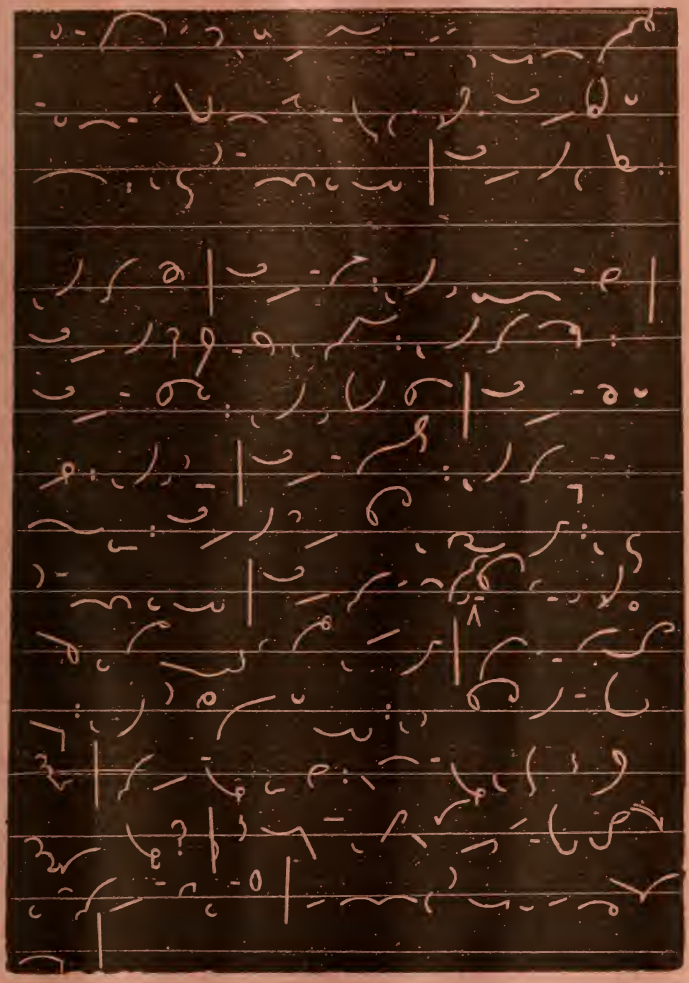
John I., 1—18.

(EASY REPORTING STYLE.)



Sermon on the Mount: Matt. V., 1—14.

(professional reporting style.)



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